State Library

The Asheville News.

VOL. II---NO. 36.} ASHEVILLE, N. C., JULY 4, 1860. {WHOLE NO. 556.

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56,



I. O. O. F.

Holds its regular meetings every Thursday evening, at Temperance Hall.

J. L. HENRY, *N. G.*

S. W. BURGIN, *R. S.*

Asheville, Aug. 26, 1858.

French Broad Lodge, No. 2.

K. OF J.

HOLDS its regular meetings every Saturday evening at its Lodge room on the Public Square.

F. M. MILLER, *W. C.*

S. E. PENLAND *R.*

Asheville, October 27, 1859.

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.,

☞Office first door south of the Bank☜

January 6, 1859.

DR. JOHN C. LOVE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Jackson county, in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He will attend promptly to all calls, day and night.

Office 1½ miles north of Webster, at the residence of J. B. Love, Esq.

March 17, 1859. 1y

LAW COPARTNERSHIP.

B. S. GAITHER & J. D. HYMAN,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law in the Superior Courts of Buncombe, Henderson and Haywood counties.

☞Mr. Hyman will also practice in the County Courts of the above counties.

B. S. GAITHER, Morganton, N. C. | J. D. HYMAN, Asheville, N. C.

October 20, 1859. 1y

WM. H. BAILEY,

Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Equity.

WILL practice in the several Courts of Buncombe and McDowell.

Address—Swannanoa P. O.

September 29, 1859. 6m

J. R. LOVE, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WEBSTER, N. C.

WILL practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy. All business *entrusted* to his care will be promptly attended to. [Aug. 18, 1859—1y

ERWIN & HARDY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL practice in the County and Superior Courts of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy and Polk.

MARCUS ERWIN. W. M. HARDY.

August 25, 1859. 1y

David Coleman,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853. tf.

W. L. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING located at Asheville, will attend the Courts of Buncombe and surrounding counties. Office at Gudger's Hotel.

December 16, 1858.

R. H. CANNON,

Attorney at Law,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

October 21, 1858. 1y

SAM. C. BRYSON,

Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe and Madison.

Office at Waynesville, Haywood county.

February, 1859.

H. A. BOONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

WILL practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood.

Oct. 14, 1858.

W. G. CANDLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Montmorency Multiflorus,

(Homony Creek P. O., Buncombe County, N. C.)

July 21, 1859. 6m

WILLIAM F. JONES,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.

(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)

July 28, 1859. 1y

NEW GOODS!

New Goods,
New Goods,
New Goods,
New Goods,
at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Asheville, Nov. 10, 1859.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.

J. G. Hardy, M. D. D. F. Summey, M. D.

DRS. HARDY & SUMMEY.

TENDER their professional services to the citizens of Asheville and vicinity. Office between new Drug Store and Gaines Deaver & Co

Asheville, June 13, 1850.—tf

SALT, Salt, Salt, for sale by GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

POETRY.

LIFE.

"O, World! so few the years we live,
"Would that the life which thou dost give
"Were life indeed!
"Alas! thy sorrows fall so fast,
"Our happiest hour is when at last
"The soul is freed."

—From the "Stanzas by Don. Jorge Manrique," which were found in the author's pocket, after his death on the field of battle, at Canavete, 1497. *Longfellow's Translation of same.*

We have no home—this is not home—
We have no dwelling here,
But, as the sea-birds widely roam
O'er ocean far and near;
On Life's expanding wing we glide,
O'er tempest troubled waves,
Whilst Sorrow's raining clouds bestride
Existence to—our graves.

From morn till when Life's daylight fails,
And a frowning sun sinks low
Midst yawning seas, o'er which there sails
One canopy of woe—
On wide expanding wing we float
The storm-lashed ocean o'er,
And drift, unmeasured leagues remote
From any friendly shore.

When night with darkness palls the scene,
And its storm voiced furies sing,
We cleave the twin-abyss between,
And doze upon the wing.
We sleep—we dream, as on we surge,
Whilst howling tempests roar—
On, on, to nature's utmost verge,
O'er ocean without shore.

The lightnings flash, the thunder roll,
The torrent rains descend,
Ocean and sky—from pole to pole—
In barrier darkness blend.
On, on, we sweep—no home! no home!
Whilst angry seas swell high,
Yet—higher, higher, to the dome
Of the tempest pregnant sky.

Month after month—year after year—
Like sea-birds in our flight,
Expanding life does but appear
One wild tempestous night.
Creation's verge, unseen, we near—
The end, the end, is past!
Rent is earth's opaque atmosphere;
At home!—in heaven, at last!

My Wife.

On earth, there is to man but one
His heart can love, his soul can own,
Though myriads flit before his view,
There is but one to whom he's true—
That one can sway him to and fro;
Can make him drain the cup of woe;
Can give him joy, or blast his life;
And that one's name is simply wife.

But in that name a world is sphered,
A world by all believed, revered,
Who have the sense to know its worth,
And spurn the gaudy joys of earth;
For that full heart in her dear breast—
If rightly prized—eternal rest
Is not with blissful sweets more rife,
Than the pure heart—a loving wife.

THE HORSE-LEECH STORY.

CARD FROM GOVERNOR ELLIS.

To the Editor of the Sailsbury Banner:

In the last issue of the Raleigh Register, is to be found a card from Mr. C. H. Foster, one of the Reporters of the discussion between Mr. Pool and myself, at Gatesville, from which I make the following extract:

"I noticed a paragraph from the Charlotte Democrat, a paper I do not exchange with, pronouncing my statement, that Gov. Ellis said at Gatesville, that the East paid her full measure of taxation to the State Treasury, pressed down and running over, and that the West, like the horse-leech, still cried more! more! an inaccurate account. I have heard furthermore, that Gov. Ellis has himself publicly denied, on several occasions, that he ever made such a remark.

"Regarding, as I do, the vindication of a man's personal honor and truthfulness, as a consideration higher than any demands of partizan expediency, and knowing most positively, that Gov. Ellis did make the remark imputed to him in my report, I deem it my duty to re-affirm my statement in that regard," &c. * * "I regret that I am now compelled to take issue with the Gov. upon a matter of veracity."

Now if that gentleman had been correctly informed as to my explanation referred to, which was made at Smithfield, near two months since, I cannot conceive that he could have written the card which appears in the Register. In that explanation, no question was made of his "*truthfulness*," nor did I deny using certain figures of speech found in the reports. What I did say was, that the reporters had erroneously represented me as *applying* these figures of speech to the "West," when an entirely different application of them was designed and made by me. That instead of applying them to the people of the West, a majority of whom I believed then and believe now to be opposed to this new scheme of taxation, they were applied to the politicians of the opposition party who had proposed and were advocating a system of taxation, the necessary results of which would be to increase the inequalities of taxation now existing between the two sections of the State, and to receive sectional jealousies and controversies.

I made no question then, nor do I now, of the "truthfulness" of any one. I have no doubt but that the reporters presented my meaning to the public, upon this point, as they understood it. At the same time, it is not claiming too much for myself, that having prepared my argument upon an important question with some care, I should have some knowledge and recollection of what I did mean on the occasion referred to, and of what I said.

It would be strange indeed, had I applied offensive epithets to a large portion of the voters of the State, the support of a majority of whom I expected to obtain—and that too, in the presence of two reporters of the Opposition party.

A reference to my notes used at that time, enables me to give the precise words employed, with their proper connection.

I laid down the proposition that the plan of taxation proposed by the Opposition, would have the effect to increase the burthens of taxes upon the Eastern part of the State, as compared with the West; and as a necessary consequence, the West would lose a portion of her representatives in the Senate, as taxation there was the basis of representation; a result not to be desired by either section, and one that would work detriment to the general welfare of the State, by exciting sectional controversies and retarding all useful improvements.

In the argument used to prove this proposition, that part of our Constitution proposed to be changed was referred to as a compromise between the two sections, when the following language was used:

"Such, Fellow citizens, was the origin of this compromise. Let us look for a moment at its practical working. Like the covenant made between Abraham and Abemelech, it brought instantaneous peace to a distracted people, and from that day forth we went forth as one united people in the march of prosperity and greatness. Now, gentlemen, you will mark carefully one feature of this compromise. It was not intended merely for a day. The taxes of North Carolina were then only some $85,000, and it would have been a matter of no great consequence had slave property paid the whole of them. It was made for the future—for this our time, when railroads are to be constructed through the mountains, and when public debt must be contracted for that purpose, and public taxes increased, to pay the interest on that debt—a period and a condition of affairs, then clearly foreseen. Nor was it, on the other hand, intended to prevent the construction of such works. The people of the East of that day, knew that they ought and would be built, and that increased taxes on that account, would and must follow, of which they were willing, cheerfully, to pay their just part. They only desired to be protected against the payment of *more* than their just proportion. And now, gentlemen, does not the East pay her just proportion of the public burthens? Let us see how the account stands. The 1st Congressional District pays into the public Treasury, annually, $92,618—while the 8th District, where these expenditures are mainly to be made, pays $43.240.

The small county of Gates for instance, where there is no expenditures of consequence for public works, pays at this time $5,481, while the county of Burke, larger and more populous, where some $500,000 are to be expended on public works, pays $4,472.—Now I submit to you, aye, to all candid men of the East and West, whether this is not the full measure of your proportion of the public taxes? Yet, there is an inexorable demand for more. Though you pay your just measure,—full, heaped up, and running over, yet the cry is, like the horse-leech, give! give!—like the grave more! more!"

The argument goes on to show that this cry for more, is to be found in this proposition to change the Constitution and the adoption of the ad valorem system, which would necessarily result in the increasing the disproportion of taxes paid by the two sections, and thereby disturb the balance of representation in the Senate. That the East have more property than the West—a consequence of her superior market facilities and being an older settled country—and must necessarily under the ad valorem system pay more taxes. In which argument the following language was used:

"But why this proposed change? Do the people ask it? No! Why sir, out of 50 Senators, only some 10 voted for the proposition at the last Legislature. Who asks it then, and for what purpose? Mr. Badger asks it, as they say that a system of equal taxation may be adopted, but as I say, and expect to prove, that an Opposition Senator and Governor, and Opposition Judges may be made."

The foregoing extracts are the precise words used by me in the discussion referred to. They were written down among my notes just as they are given here, and I was particular to follow my notes very closely, as that was the first discussion in the canvass They were written out at length because of the figures appearing in them, about which I wished to be accurate, and because of the figure of speech quoted, was not clearly remembered by me, and which I desired to present correctly.

In these extracts, although an inequality of taxes paid by the two sections is shown, and it is represented there was a cry for more, yet no where is the *West* represented as making that cry. Is it represented as coming from the politicians of the Opposition party, who were the authors and advocates of a system of taxation, in which this cry was to be found. It was this system that was to produce "*more*" and herein was the "*demand*" for more.

Indeed, my entire speech proceeded upon the ground that this new scheme of taxation was the mere device of politicians, to subserve party purposes, and that the proposition for a change did not proceed from the people at all, whether East or West.

In the same speech, I distinctly said that I did not propose to make any change in the present proportion of taxes, as paid by the East and West—that necessary public works were being constructed in the West, and these taxes were paid to aid their construction. Yet I was at the same time opposed to *increasing* this disproportion, because it would be unjust within itself, and such an increase would excite sectional conflicts and jealousies, that might result in retarding useful works now prosperously progressing to completion.

I have been thus minute, in order that justice might be done others, while claiming it for myself. While in the extracts given and the train of argument referred to, it will clearly appear that language used by me, and which language I have not at any time denied, was erroneously applied by the reporters to the "West," it will at the same time appear how a mistake of the kind might be made without any suspicion of an intention to misrepresent.

The rule laid down by Mr Foster, that a difference, as to the statement in a report, presents an "*issue of veracity*" between the persons entertaining such differences, is indeed a loose one, and one that would operate quite as hardly upon reporters themselves as upon other persons—and we need not travel far to show this.

Mr. Foster's report of my Gatesvill speech contains the following lagguage:

"The main purpose of his visit was to explain the principles and policy of the Democratic party. His opponent, Mr. Pool, between whom and himself no difference upon national politics existed, yet stood widely assunder from him on a great question of State policy."

The report of Mr. Garner (Op.) contains the following: "There was no point of personal difference between him and his competitor, but a wide difference on State and Federal affairs." Now either Mr. Foster or Mr. Garner is in error. Their reports in this particular are at points. Both cannot be accurate. Now if Mr. Garner insists on the accuracy of his own report and denies that of Mr. Foster, then according to Mr. Foster's own rule, an issue of veracity would be raised between them.

Now if Mr. Garner were to call on me to give evidence upon the issue, I would be compelled to say that his report upon this point was correct and Mr. Foster's was erroneous, and I have no doubt every one else who heard us would concur in this evidence.

This instance occurring in the same debate, shows very clearly that reporters themselves are not infallible, and that they two, need a little of that charity which should be extended to other men. Every one knows the circumstances under which reports are made in this State. None of them are full and many of them—of the most accurate—contain errors. The discussions between Mr. Pool and myself occupy about four hours, and if published in full would fill some ten columns of the largest newspaper of the State. Now I have not yet seen a report that filled more than about three columns, so that no more than two thirds of our speeches are reported at all.

The comments of the opposition papers upon the reports of my speech, I leave to pass for what they are worth. I know they have been circulated extensively in the West for the purpose of prejudicing me with a people in whose cause I have been laboring for the past sixteen years, having raised my voice in their behalf during my first session in the Legislature in 1844—and having at no period from that time to this, remitted my exertions to promote their interest. And this was done too, while some of those who are now holding me up as derelict to Western interests were speaking and voting directly against those interests. But two years ago, some of the most prominent papers of the Opposition, were dealing heavy blows upon the cause of Western interests, while, I upon every stump from the ocean to the mountains, was battleing in behalf of those interests.

Everywhere my best ability was employed to convince our people of the importance of completing our Western railroads as speedily as practicable, and that it was practicable and consistent with the best interests of the State to complete them as soon as the work could be accomplished. I was often compelled in this labor, to meet exciting prejudices existing in the minds of some of our best citizens, at the risk too, of incurring their displeasure; yet I met them boldly, openly and without equivocation or reserve.

But of all the obstacles that presented themselves, none were so obstinate as certain leading Opposition papers, that week after week teemed with exagerated statements and figures of the cost of these works, calculated to frighten the people from their support.—And if the people of the West have any one to blame now for not obtaining such aid for their public works at the last session of the Legislature as they desired, I know of none upon whom that blame could with more propriety be visited than upon these same papers.

These things the people of the West well remember. They know who their true and consistent friends are, and I am perfectly willing to abide their decision without a fear of the result. And I feel very sure too, that they will arrive at the conclusion, that any action by public men calculated to excite sectional jealousies, will not tend to advance their interests.

I know of no cause more directly calculated to retard, if not materially to obstruct, the progress of public works in the West, than a sectional controversy between the East and the West upon the subject of amending the Constitution as proposed by the Opposition.

In no instance of my life have I felt that I occupied a position of truer devotion to these works than the position I now occupy upon the question of amending our Constitution and adopting the system of ad valorem taxation. These works are needed at once. Our Western connexions should be made without delay, in order to give life to the capital already invested, and that the resources of the country itself may be developed. This is being done and can be accomplished at an early day, under the present order of things. Let this order remain. Let us not fly from certainty to uncertainty. The interests now involved in Western improvements are too great and too varied to be subjected to dangerous experiments. We are progressing surely and certainly with these works, and they will continue to progress surely and certainly to completion, unless their friends are tempted to engage in political experiments upon our social system, the results of which, to say the least, rest in doubt and uncertainty.

I must apologise for having occupied so much of your space. What I have said I deem necessary, under the circumstances. I hope to visit all of the Western Counties soon. Indeed I shall make it a point to do so. I desire to meet the people, to whose interests I have been represented as being recreant—in order that they may have an opportunity of determining, with all the lights before them, who their true friends are.

Respectfully, &c., JOHN W. ELLIS.

Raleigh, June 11th, 1860.

☞ Messrs. D. B. Dorsey & E. Matthers, of Fairmount, Va., have made certain improvements in type-setting (on which they have applied for a pattent) which are worthy of notice. The principal object of their invention is to facilitate the handling of composed matter without danger of knocking it into "pi." To accomplish this object, a permanent column galley is employed for setting up the type, and on the galley the type remains until they are distributed.—Another very important feature in their invention is the employment of spring spaces, whereby the time and labor now spent in justifying lines is saved.

☞ The maxim that "Honesty is the best policy," is one which, perhaps, no one is habitually guided by in practice. An honest man is always *before it*, and a knave is generally *behind* it. He does not find it out till too late.

Horseflesh in the United States.

There is perhaps no other country in the world where the cultivation of the horse has acquired so remarkable a stimulus and reached so high a point within the same space of time, as in the United States. The English turf—the fascinations of which are shared in by all classes of the community—has given a prominence to the culture of the thoroughbred racer in that country, and the proverbial lover for the hunt in the character of the English gentleman has encircled the equine race with peculiar interest, and procured for it a kind of fraternal and fostering care. But in this country—overwhelming as we are with trade and commerce—we have few of that class which the gentry of England represent, and absolutely no such thing as men of leisure, even among the wealthiest of the community; nevertheless, of late years we have come to outstrip the mother country in the number of our race horses and in the beauty and perfection of the breed horses generally. There are not more than six thousand animals in England at present equal to making any show on the turf, while there are in the United States not less than eight thousand—including trotters and racers—which can make their mark in their respective paces. Of these a thousand trotters and five hundred racers belonging regularly to the "profession," and the rest may be counted on to do something handsome upon any occasion on a fair road.

The culture of saddle horses and animals to run in harness has, of late years, reached a very high point with us, and horseflesh generally commands a higher price now in this country than anywhere else on the globe. It is not an uncommon thing for a gentleman to pay ten thousand dollars for a team of bloods for private use, and two thousand or three thousand dollars is not considered as extravagant for a pair of good coach horses; while ladies' saddle horses often command from five to six hundred dollars apiece, and sometimes up to two thousand dollars.—If the use of horseflech and saddle exercise only keeps pace with its present growth in this country, we shall soon have the largest stock of fine, well trained and costly horses in the world.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Flirtations of Married Women.

The innocent flirtations of married women is one of the abominations of modern society. Even a desire for promiscuous admiration is wrong in a wife. The love of one and his approval should be all that she ought to desire. Let her be ever so beautiful, it is a disgusting and appalling sight to see her decorating that beauty for public gaze; to see her seeking the attention of senseless fops around, and rejoicing in the admiration of other eyes, than those of her husband. Her beauty should be for him alone, and not for the gaze of the fools that flutter around her. There is always among the sedate and wise sensation of disgust when a married lady attempts to ensnare or entrap young men by a profuse display of her charms, or an unlicensed outlay of her smiles. Such charms and such smiles are loathsome to the indifferent beholder; and the trail of the serpent is over them.—*Exchange.*

How the Southern Belles Dress.

A correspondent of the Petersburg Express, writing from Memphis, Tenn., says:

"To give the readers of the Express an idea as to how the Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama and Mississippi belles dress, large numbers of whom purchase their dry goods in Memphis. I would state that I saw silk dresses, a single pattern of which sells for $130, and mantles and other summer wrappings, all lace, and worked by the human hand, which sell at prices ranging from $75 to $150 to $200 and $225. One charming young widow, residing in Mississippi, spent at a single dry goods house in Memphis last year, and for the adornment and comfort of her own person, the moderate figure of $3,825. What do the North Carolina and Virginia belles think of that? Enormous amounts are also expended at the jewelry stores at Memphis, and the ladies here appear at concerts, balls and parties, literally covered with diamonds.

☞ My son held up your head and tell me who was the strongest man? Jonah.—Why so? Cause the whale couldn't hold him after he got him down.

☞ Truthfulness is the corner stone in character; and if it be not firmly laid in youth, there wil ever after be a weak spot in the foundation.

☞ An exchange says: What goes most against a farmer's grain? His reaping machine.

☞ "Anything in my line?" as the hangman said to the sheriff.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Wednesday, July 4, 1860.

TERMS.

The NEWS is published weekly, at $2 per annum, strictly in advance: $2 50 if paid at the end of six months, or $3 if not paid until the expiration of the year. Clubs of ten or more at $1 50, invariably in advance

☞ MR. H. K. RIFEA *is authorized to receive subscriptions to the News.*

Democratic Republican Ticket!

For President,
HON. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

—o—

For Vice-President,
GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,
OF OREGON.

FOR GOVERNOR:

HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,
OF ROWAN.

ELECTORS
For President & Vice-President.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

ALFRED M. SCALES, OF ROCKINGHAM.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, OF WAKE.

DISTRICTS:

1st	District,	JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford.
2d	"	WM. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort.
3d	"	WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin.
4th	"	HENRY W. MILLER, of Wake.
5th	"	J. R. McLEAN, of Guilford.
6th	"	T. W. KEEN, of Rockingham.
7th	"	J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg.
8th	"	JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

Appointments.

The candidates for Governor, Messrs. Pool and Ellis, will speak at the following times and places, the speaking to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Thursday,	July,	5th, Waynesville, Haywood
Friday,	"	6th, Webster, Jackson.
Saturday,	"	7th, Franklin, Macon.
Tuesday,	"	10th, Columbus, Polk.
Wednesday,	"	11th, Rutherfordton, Ruth.

The Presidency.

WE hoist the names of Breckenridge and Lane to-day, as the Candidates of the National Democracy, for the two highest offices in the gift of the Amerrcan people. While all sensible and conservative men at the South, must deplore the split which has occurred in the ranks of the only party, which is able to withstand the assaults of Black Republicans upon the property of the South, and the integrity of the Federal Union, still there is room for rejoicing over the material of which the ticket we have adopted is composed. Breckenridge and Lane are both Soldiers and Civilians of eminencc. Gen. Lane was so highly esteemed for his valuaable services in the Mexican war, that he acquired the *sobriquet* of the Marion of the Mexican war. Mr. Breckenridge also distin guished himself as an officer in the Kentucky Regiment in that war. His chief success however has been in civil life. He is not yet forty years old, and after twice being elected in Mr. Clay's old district in Kentucky to Congress against the most powerful and formidable opponents, he was elevated to the office of Vice President—the position he now holds, and before that office expired he was elevated to the United States Senate from Kentucky. Truly he is a lucky man. No one of his age within our recollection ever had so many high offices conferred upon him at the same time. He is now Vice President—U. S. Senator, and the Nominee of the National Democratic party for the Presidency. He can't be beat. Bell and Everett had as well hang up their fiddle and quit the race. Fillmore who was much stronger than Bell and Everett, only carried one State. There can therefore be no hope that such a feeble affair as the Bell and Everett ticket will carry any State at all.

But suppose the Bell men should carry several Southern States, who is to be benefitted by such a result but the Black Republicans. The Southern Democracy with a large force of Northern Democrats will concentrate on Breckenridge and Lane. It will be the only ticket that can make a showing against the Black Republican party. The platform on which they stand is plain, unequivocal, and satisfactory to the South. The nominees while firmly insisting upon all the Constitutional rights of the South are moderate, conservative, Union men. Why therefore will the Southern Opposition through mere party bigotry try to defeat such a ticket, when they must know their own cannot be elected, and that they are only aiding and assisting the Black Republicans.

An Unnecessary Falsehood.—We understand that the *Greensboro' Patriot* in a recent issue, represents MARCUS ERWIN, Esq., as a candidate for the Legislature, and as an advocate of a Convention, and of a change in the basis of Representation.

There is not a word of truth in this statement. Mr. Erwin is neither advocating a Convention, nor a change in the basis, and has spoken in most of the counties in this District against Pool and his *ad valorem humbug.*

Guilford Pamphlets.

Peter Adams, Esq., of Guilford, who for a long time was celebrated for having the worst line of Stage coaches in the State, was recently in this section of the State loaded down with documents for the Pool party. These pamphlets are got up by the Free Soilers of Guilford to injure Gov. Ellis. One of them reiterate a falsehood which Gov. Ellis has already exposed, and which no sensible man upon a moments reflection could believe.—

The denial of Gov. Ellis and his explanation of this Horse Leech business was known to the men who got up this pamphlet, and yet they persist in their attempts to palm a falsehood off upon the people. Read Gov. Ellis' letter in another column, and beware of the calumnies whioh desperate Know Nothings are circulating in anonymous pamphlets over the Country.

The Poor Man's Friend.

Mr. Pool is much concerned about the taxes on the poor man's head; yet he has been reported to us as saying at Lenoir and at Morgantown, that he was opposed to the present tax upon Lawyers and Doctors. A pamphlet which Mr. Pool's friends are circulating here denonnces the taxes on merchants as unjust and pursues a line of argument on the *ad valorem* question wnich would lead to the position attributed to Mr. Pool. Taking all these things together, it is fair to assert that the Know Nothing party in this State, under the disguise of relieving the land of the State from taxation is really endeavoring to establish a system of Revenue Laws which *will* exempt Merchants, Lawyers and Doctors *from the just* and reasonable tax they now pay.

More Candidates.

DAVID COLEMAN, Esq., announced himself on Saturday last as a candidate for the House of Commons. Both he and his competitor. —A. S. Merriman, Esq., are gentlemen of decided ability, and experienced debaters, and wo look forward to an interesting Can vass.

Gen. Edney is the Dem. Candidate to rep resent this Senatorial District. In Henderson, J. P. Jordan is the Opposition Candidate, and is opposed, we learn, by Col. Miller, Dem.

In Haywood Dr. S. L. Love—the former Dem. Representative, and Dr. Sensabough Opp. are running.

In Jackson there are three Candidates in the field: Jas. R. Love, Jr., Dem., T. Bryson, Dem., and Dr. W. L. Love, Opp.

Getting Desperate.

We understand that Mr. Pool's friends in Burke County have sent money into Yancey County to *treat for Pool*. They despair of carrying the County by argument, and have resorted to liquor to effect their purpose.—The people of Yancey are against Pool, and Burke whiskey can't change them.

☞ The Candidates to represent this County in the next House of Commons will address the citizens of Asheville, and such persons as may be present from the country, at the Court-House on Wednesday evening, (July, 4th.,) at half past seven o'clock.

☞ The Candidates for Governor spoke yesterday, but as we had our paper ready for the press, we have been unable to give an account of the discussion in this week's issue.

We will try and give a full report in our next.

☞ Mr. Pool thinks his system of ad valorem taxation when applied to the negro looks very well to the poor man who owns no slaves; but he forgets to give the poor man credit for common sense. The fact is, the non-slaveholder has not been slow in discovering that while this uniform ad valorem tax is laid upon the slave property of his neighbor, his own little stock of furniture, farming implements, cattle, sheep, &c., will also be touched by the hand of the oppressor; and he is unwilling to submit to the burden merely for the gratification of knowing that a heavy tax is imposed upon what Mr. Pool has been pleased to term "the cause of our troubles"—niggers. This is the true state of the case—if ad valorem is adopted the burdens will fall heaviest upon those least able to bear them. Mr. Pool is beginning to see this—or rather he is beginning to find out that the people see it—and hence the little "question of veracity" pending between him and his chief organ grinder at Greensboro', which we notice in another place.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

NEW STAMPS. In order to facilitate the prepayment of postage on letters addressed to foreign countries, and to avoid the necessity of affixing thereto a large number of stamps, which would in some instances increase the weight so as to subject the letters to additional postage, the Department has ordered the issuing of new stamps of the denomination of 24, 30, and 90 cents, respectively. The 24 cent stamps will be ready for distribution next week, the 30 cent stamps soon thereafter, and the 90 cent stamps as soon as they can be procured.

☞ A good anecdote is told of a man named Bentley, a confirmed drinker, who would never drink with a friend or in public, and always bitterly denied, when a little too steep ever tasting liq. One day some bad witnesses concealed themselves in his room, and when the liquor was running down his throat, seized him with his arm crooked and his mouth open, and holding him fast, asked with an air of triumph: "Ah Bently, have we caught you at last? You never drink, ha!" Now one would suppose that Bentley would have acknowledged the corn; not he. With the most grave and expressive face, he calmly, and in a most dignified manner said: "Gentlemen, my name is not Bently."

Baltimore Convention.

WE give the "Minority Report" of the Committee on credentials in the Baltimore Convention, embodying the objections of the delegates who nominated Breckinridge and Lane.

MINORITY REPORT.

To the President of the Democratic National Convention:

SIR:—We, the undersigned, members of the committee on credentials, feel constrained to dissent from many of the views and a large portion of the action of the majority of the committee in respect to the rights of delegates to seats referred to them by the Convention, and to respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That B. F. Hallett is entitled to a seat in this Convention, as a delegate from the 5th congressional district of the State of Massachusetts.

2. *Resolved*, That Johnson B. Gardy is entitled to a seat in this Convention as a delegate from the 8th congressional district of of the State of Missouri.

3. *Resolved*, That James A. Bayard and William G. Whitely are entitled to seats in this convention as delegates from the State of Delaware.

4. *Resolved*, That the delegation headed by R. W. Johnson are entitled to seats in this convention as delegates from the State of Arkansas.

5. *Resolved*, That the delegation of which George W. Bryan is chairman are entitled to seats in this convention from the State of Texas.

6. *Resolved*, That the delegation of which John Tarleton is chairman are entitled to seats in this convention as delegates from the State of Louisana.

7. *Resolved*, That the delegation of which L. P. Walker is chairman are entitled to seats in this convention as delegates from the State of Alabama.

8. *Resolved*, That the delegation of which Henry L. Benning is chairman are entitled to seats in this convention as delegates from the State of Georgia.

9. *Resolved*, That the delegation from the State of Florida accredited to the Charleston convention are invited to take seats in this convention and cast the vote of the State of Florida.

The principles involved in these resolutions and the facts on which they rest are of such gravity and moment, that we deem it due to the convention and to ourselves to set them forth with care and particularity. We differ radically from the majority of the committee, both in much of the action we recommended to the convention, and the principles which should control such action. It is a question not simply of the integrity, but the existence of the democratic party in several States of this Union. It is a question whether the democratic party in said States shall be os tracised and branded as unworthy of affiliation with the national organization.

It is a question whether persons irregularly called, or withdrawing from the regular Convention, shall have the sanction of the National Convention, to raise the flag of rebellion against their respective S ate organizations. It is a question whether the Convention itself shall repudiate its own deliberate action at Charleston. We do not magnify the importance of these questions when we assert that upon their proper solution depends the fact as to whether there shall be a national democratic party or not. The task will not be difficult to show that the action recommended by the majority of the committee is grossly inconsistent, and should be reprobated and condemned by this Convention.—But to the task, without further preamble.

Reserving to the closing portion of this report of cases of contested seats in the Massachusetts and Missouri delegation, we come at once to the cases of the delegates who withdrew from the Charleston convention.—This convention, on the eve of its adjournment at Charleston, and in the great cause of the restoration of harmony to our distracted party, "respectfully recommended to the democratic party of the several States to make provision for supplying all the vacancies in their respective delegations to this convention when it shall re assembled." We call particular attention to the wording of the resolution. Certain delegates had withdrawn. They had placed on the convention the reasons of their withdrawal.

They still, however, were the representatives of the democratic party of their several States. Their withdrawal was not a resigna tion. It was not so considered by the convention. The vacancies referred to had reference to the contingency of vacancies *at the time of re-assembling*, and the resolution proposed to provide for supplying them. The convention did not presume to touch the question as to whether the withdrawal of the delegates constituted a resignation, nor had in any right to interfere in the matter. A resignation must be made to the appointing power, and to be complete and final must be accepted by the appointing power. It was well known on the adjournment of the convention at Charleston that the withdrawing delegates desired the instruction of their several constituencies before deciding on their future course.

Such was the spirit and purpose of their deliberations at Charleston. They consulted their respective constituencies. In every case except the case of South Carolina, their constituencies directed or authorized them—the vacancies being filled as contemplated in the resolution of the convention—to repair to Baltimore, and there, in earnest efforts with their brethren of the convention, to endeavor once more to unite their party and promote harmony and peace in the great cause of their country. The resolution of the convention did not prejudge the question, since so strenuously raised, that their withdrawal was a resignation, but left the whole question to the said delegates and their respective constituencies to the end, that every State of this Union might be represented in Baltimore.

The committee has passed resolutions declaring by a vote of 16 to 9 that the delegation from Louisana headed by Pierre Soule, by a vote of 14 to 11 that the delegation from Alabama headed by Parsons, and by a vote of 13 to 10 that half of each delegation claiming seats from Georgia, are entitled to seats in the convention. The resolutions recommended by the undersigned to the convention declare the right of the delegations elected to Charleston, with vacancies supplied, as contemplated in the resolution of the convention to which reference has been made, and accredited to Baltimore, to said seats. The committee which thus recommended the irregular delegates from these three States have rejected the irregular delegates from Delaware, and admitted the Charleston delegates.

It has admitted irregular delegates from Arkansas, and rejected a portion of the Charleston delegates as modified, by the filling of vacanies. It has admitted the (Charleston) delegates from Mississippi by a vote of 23 to 2, and the (Charleston) delegates from Texas by a vote of 19 to 6.—The fact that delegations are not contested does not establish the right to seats in the convention. There may be irregular delegates without contest, and there may be a contest between the sets of irregular delegates. The right of persons to seats as delegates is to be determined by the facts as to whether they were appointed by the constituency which they claim to represent, and appointed according to the usages of said constituency. Wanting these essential prerequisites, they are not entitled to seats, even if there be no contestants; and having these their right to seats is not impaired or affected by contestants.

The committee in deciding by a vote of 23 to 3, that the Charleston delegates from Mississippi are entitled to seats in the Baltimore Convention, have decided rightly, just because they were duly accredited to Charleston, have never since resigned, and have received instructions from the State of Mississippi, through a convention called of the Democratic Executive Commmitte of the State, to return to Baltimore.

The Charleston delegates, both from Alabama and Georgia, stand in precisely the same position. They were also duly accredited to Charleston. They withdrew, and never resigned. They returned to their respective constituencies. The executive committees in these States, as in the case of Mississippi, called a convention of the party. The conventions met. The delegates, as in the case of Mississippi, submitted their action to the convention, and these conventions approved their course, continued their powers, and accredited them to Baltimore. Their rights stand on precisely the same basis, and are sustained by the same authority as in Mississippi. The contestants were appointed by no body authorized to meet according to the usages of the party in these States, and are not entitled to any consideration whatever.

In the case of Alabama, the convention assembled on the call of the democratic executive committee, (addressed to the *democracy* of the State,) was very largely attended, nearly every county in the State having been represented. A small number of persons, however, issued a notice, which was published in only three newspapers in the State—in two papers the notice was without signers, and in the third (Mobile Register) it was signed by John Forsyth and thirty-five others. The notice in one paper called upon all democrats *and all other persons*—in the second paper upon democrats and all conservatives and in the third paper (Mobile Register upon the people of Alabama, to hold county meetings and send delegates to a State convention, to be held in Montgomery or Selma, the 4th day of June, to appoint delegates to Baltimore. Twenty-eight counties only out of fifty two were represented.

It was the coming together of persons from all parties outside of the regular organization to strike down the democracy of the State. It was a call without any official authority whatsoever. We thus find the democracy of the State assembling in convention according to the usages of the party, and we find at the same time persons assembling at the call of unauthorized individuals. In the former case the whole State was represented. In the latter about half of the State. Yet the majority of the committee have endorsed the action of the latter as the action of the democracy of Alabama, and have repudiated, contrary to all precedent, usage, right and justice, the action of the former; not only this, they have repudiated the principles of their own action in the case of the Mississippi delegation.

But the action of the majority of this committee in the case of Georgia has gone one step further in its disregard of the acknowledged principles of the party. The convention which the committee put on an equality with the regularly authorized convention, considered in great part of persons who just participated in the regular democratic convention of the State. The regular called convention consisted of nearly 400 delegates representing nearly all the counties of the State. The resolutions of the convention having been adopted by a vote 299 to 111 these latter withdrew from the convention and organized anew. Thus the majority of your committee have exalted the pretentions of less than one-eighth of the delegates of the State convention to an equality with the rights of seven eights of the democracy of the State.

In the case of Louisiana, the old convention, which originally appointed the delegates to Charleston, was resembled, on the call of the executive committee of the State, and by a decisive majority accredited the Charleston delegates to Baltimore. the reasons for this action have their parallels in the case of Texas and Delaware, which have received the sanction of the committee. In Texas the delegates came back accredited by the democratic executive committee simply—it being a manifest impossibility, from want of time, to assemble the party in a State convention; and in Delaware, under the usages and rules of the party, the old convention was assembled. In Louisiana there was time to assemble the old convention, but not to order an election of delegates in the several parishes to meet a new convention. The executive committee did everything it could to get the expression of the views of the State. It reassembled the old convention, nearly every parish in the State being represented, and accredited the Charleston delegates to Baltimore.

But the convention whose delegates to Baltimore have been endorsed by the majority of your committee was called at the instance of two local organizations, and of Dr. Cottman, a former member of the national executive committee of the party. The calls were somewhat conflicting. The notice did not reach many parishes in the State. Only 20 parishes out of 30 are pretended to be represented, and in several of these there are in no reasons to doubt the fact that the delegates did not leave behind them a single constituent agreeing with them in sentiments. In not a single parish was this call responded to by a majority of democratic voters. The convention only represented a very small portion of the party—it was totally irregular besides.

The majority of the committee object to the action of the old convention on its re-assembling at the call of the executive committe on the ground that it was defunct and could not be brought to life. Yet it endorses the action of the other convention on the call in part of the equally defunct member of the national committee, Dr. Cottman. The following the usage of Delaware, by the executive committee of Louisiana, though manifestly a necessity for the reasons stated has no weight as a precedent with this majority. Conceding their ground of its being irregular, seats as delegates should be given to the body called by the regular authority and not to the body assembled by no responsible authority whatever, and especially when the former represented the great body of the party and the latter did not. All these considerations, however, have been disregarded by the majority of the committee, who have persisted by a vote of 16 to 9 to award the seats as delegates to representatives of the disorganizing minority convention.

In the case of Arkansas, the majority of the committee propose to divide out the seats to all applicants. In this State the democratic party were about assembling in their district conventions, consisting of delegates from the several counties of the State, for the nomination of members of Congress. When their delegates returned from Charleston, as in Texas, there was not time for the assembling of a State Convention. In these district conventions delegates were selected to represent the party at Baltimore. A call was, however, issued in a Memphis paper, without any signature whatever, calling upon the people of the northern district to assemble in mass meeting at Madison, to elect delegates to Baltimore.

Some four or five hundred men from ten to twelve counties thus assembled, and appointed three delegates to Baltimore. The majority of the committee propose to allow these men to vote in the convention. There are twenty-seven counties and 25,000 voters in the district. Col. Hindman, a delegate elected by the district convention to Baltimore, was elected to Congress in 1858 by 18,000 majority and was unanimously renominated by the convention which selected him as a delegate to Baltimore. These facts show the significance of the action of the district conventions in electing delegates to Baltimore as representing truly the sentiment of the democratic party of the district, and they exhibit the utter insignificance of the annonymously called convention, for it will be borne in mind that it was held at a central point, at the western terminus of the railroad from Memphis, and where several stage and wagon routes meet. They were elected as delegates generally from the State to the National Convention with the hope that they might get in without any definite claim.

In Massachusetts and Misouri the contests are between principals now holding their seats and substitutes who held their places at Charleston. In each case the principal was detained at home by sickness in his family. In each case the principal gave notice to his substitute that he should take his seat at Baltimore. The majority of the committee hold that the principals, elected as such by the proper conventions, are not entitled to their seats, and have reported accordingly. We hold that a subtitute is appointed simply to act in the absence af the principal, and that his authority ceases whenever the principal makes his appearance and takes his seat. We emphatically declare that such has been the invariable usage in all conventions of the party whether national or State, and that it is based on reason and the representative principal.

All of which is respectfully submited,

ISSAC I. STEVENS, Oregon,
A. R. SPEER, New Jersey,
H. M. NORTH, Pennsylvania,
J. H. BEWLEY, Delaware,
E. W. HUBBARD, Virginia,
R. R. BRIDGERS, North Carolna,
W. H. CARROLL, Tennessee,
G. H. MORROW, Kentucky,
D. S. GREGORY, California.

Where are You Going?

An anecdote is told of Finney, the revivalist, and a boatman, to the following effect:

He was holding forth in Rochester, and in walking along the canal one day, he came across a boatman who was swearing furiously. Marching up he confronted him, and rather abruptly asked,—

"Sir, do you know where you are going?"

The unsuspecting navigator innocently replied that he was going up the canal on the boat Jenny Sands.

"No sir you are going to hell faster than a canal boat can carry you."

The boatman looked at him with astonishment, for a moment, and then returned the question:

"Sir, do you know where you are going?"

"I expect to go to Heaven."

"No, sir! you are going right into the canal."

And suiting the action to the word, he pronounced upon poor Finney, and tossed him into the murky waters, where he would have drowned had not the boatman relented and fished him out.

☞ Lord Brougham in his late address said:

In Washington we may contemplate every excellence, military and civil, applied to the service of his country and of mankind—a triumph warrior, unshaken in confidence when the most sanguine had a right to despair; a successful ruler in all the difficulties of a course wholly untried—directing the formation of a new government for a great people, the first time so rash an experiment had ever been tried by man—voluntary and unostentatiously retiring from supreme power with the veneration of all parties, of all nations, of all mankind, that the rights of men might be conserved, and that his example might never be appealed to by vulgar tyants. It will be the duty of the historian and the sage, in all ages, to omit no occasion of commemorating this illustrious man, and until time shall be no more, will a test of progress which our race has made in wisdom and in virtue be derived from the veneration paid to the immortal name of Washington.

Baltimore Convention.

Baltimore, June, 21st, 1860.

The Convention did nothing on yesterday. Immediately after the meeting this morning a part of the staging of the Hall broke down, causing a recess of one hour.

A majority of the Committee on Credentials report mainly against the Southern Rights delegates from the seceding States.—A minority report will be offered.

The struggle to-day in the Convention will decide the issue of harmony or disruption. A stormy time is looked for.

Baltimore, June 22d, 1860.

At the morning session yesterday, two reporters were submitted by the committe on credentials. The majority report admits all Douglas delegates except those from Mississippi, where the seceders at Charleston have been re-appointed. The minority report favors the admission of all the secession delegates. There was great tumult.

It was understood late last night that the New York delegation were in favor of the majority report. The conservative Democrats have no hope of an amicable adjustment, but prophesy a permanent dissolution of party ties.

At the Evening Session the New York delegation were not ready to vote, and the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to day.

Baltimore, June 22d, 1860,—9 3 4 o'clock P. M.

The convention has divided. The movement was commenced at eight o'clock by the withdrawal of Virginia; North Carolina and the other Southern States followed, to be joined by California and Oregon, &c.—A National Convention, composed of a majority of delegates from a majority of States will be formed, and Dickinson will be nominated to-morrow, (23d inst.)

The immediate cause of the division was owing to the admission of bogus Douglas delegates from the seceding States.

Baltimore, June 23d, 1860—A. M.

A majority of Delegates from every Southern State withdrew last night, because of the admission of the *bogus* delegates from the seceding States. Many Northern delegates are prepared to withdraw this morning.—Douglas will probably withdraw this morning. The withdrawing and remaining delegates may make a current nomination today.

Baltimore, June 23, 1860.—12 o'clock M.

Mr. Cushing has left the Chair, and will go out with a majority of the Massachusetts delegation.

The withdrawers are now in the majority, or soon will be. North Carolina delegates are all out but three'

We will have a Constitutional Candidate and Platform.

Baltimore, June 23, 4 o'clock, p. m.

Douglas has been nominated by the remaining delegates.

No compromise on the platform.

Mr. Cushing will preside over the Convention formed of the withdrawing States.

Baltimore, June 23, 10 p. m.

Breckenridge, present Vice President, has been nominated for President and Gen. Lane of Oregon for Vice President, by the seceding Convention, unanimously.

The majority platform was adopted. Great enthusiasm prevails here on account of the above nomination.

The Douglas Convention is still in session.

Mr. Pool's War Argument.

We have said before, and we now repeat, that Mr. Pool's war argument for taxing negroes ad valorem is equal to Mr. Seward's irrespressible conflict" doctrine, and identical with the argument used by the author of the "impending crisis." We mean by this that Mr. Pool is endeavoring to array the non-slaveholder against the slaveholder—not only trying to make it appear that the slave-owner is growing richer day by day from the burdens imposed upon the man who owns no slaves, but actually enforcing the infamous insinuation that the slave owner will not do his full share in defending and protecting his own and his neighbors' property! And this idea is especially enforced as he approaches the West, where slaves are comparatively few. It is a direct slander upon the patriotism of the slaveholder.—When and where has the slave-owner refused to fight the battles of his country, that he should now in time of peace be made to sweat for it? When has he refused to shoulder his musket to repel foreign invasion or to quell intestine riot, and protect the wives and children and property of the man who owns no slaves? When! Can Mr. Pool tell? Are the people of North Carolina become abolitionized that a candidate for Governor finds it necessary to appeal to their prejudices against the slaveholder in order to obtain place and power? We think not. Our opinion is that the people have sufficient penetration to see through this transparent trick, and to rebuke the man with signal defeat who would dare at this particular juncture to array the majority, who own no slaves, against the minority, who do own them.

In the discussion at Winston the *other* day, Mr. Pool repeated this war argument. He said the time might not be distant when the country would be precipitated into a civil war, brought about by the slave property of the South—

"In that hour, said he, the slaveholders of the State would not be able to master above twenty thousand men to protect their property; that it would have to be done by the poor—the non-slaveholding portion of the community, who could raise at least eighty thousand soldiers."

And *therefore*, fellow-citizens, the slaveholder, about whose property our lives are put in jeopardy, should be made to pay the fiddler *now!* Is not the inference clearly deducible that the man is in a bad situation who is *so unfortunate as to own slaves?* The argument of Mr. Pool when stripped to its natural propositions is simply this: The protection of slavery in the State is the *cause* of the danger of civil war—that the non-slaveholders would form the great majority of an army for defense—therefore, the minority should pay a *bonus* to the majority for protection! In other words, the negro is the cause of our danger, hence his owner should be so taxed as to *work a removal of the cause.* We don't say that Mr. Pool openly exhibited this phrase of the argument; but we ask any candid man if it is not a legitimate inference? and at the same time if Mr. Pool's logic is not monstrous!—*Democrat.*

FOR THE "NEWS."

WEBSTER, JACKSON COUNTY, N. C.
June 19th, 1860.

EDITOR OF THE "NEWS":

This week Jackson County Court being in session the Candidates for the Legislature to day addressed their fellow citizens upon the issues of the pending campaign. Col. W. H. Thomas is again a Candidate for re-election to the Senate from this—the 50th Senatorial District, without opposition. Col. J. R. Love Jr. who is a radical, straight out, democrat. Mr. Bryson, the former member, and Dr. Levi Love, Oppositionist, are Candidates for the House of Commons.

I am much gratified at finding the Democracy a unit in this county, for Gov. Ellis and his internal improvement policy.

It is thought by those who are thoroughly acquainted with the people of the Country, that Ellis will get a much larger vote here than he did two years ago.

A deep interest is felt in the contest for the House of Commons. Col. Love is taking a bold and manly position upon all questions of National and State policy, and thus causes his competitors to show their hands upon all the issues involve in the Canvass. The current opinion is, that Col. Love will be elected over both of his competitors by a handsome majority. He will make a thorough canvass of the county, and nothing will be left undone on his part to secure a triumph for Democratic principles. This bogus ad valorem of the Opposition party, will not affect the Democracy of this country.—The party seems to understand the workings of the Opposition platform, and is not ready to believe that the poor man's necessaries should be taxed equally with the luxuries of the rich. Yes the Democrats of Jackson County prefer to foster and encourage the construction of the Western extension of the N. C. Railroad, to being lead off, on an issue that has for its object the supremacy of power in our State. The cry is, "Ellis and the Western Extension." Let us have a Railroad to develop our resources. This is not the time to advocate a change in our Constitution for that—

"It is better to bear the ills we have
Than fly to others we know not of."

Mr. Pool is hardly known here, except as the "Arch Enemy" of the West. At no time since the opening of the present Canvass have I observed such unanimity of feeling against the Know Nothing Opposition Candidate for Governor. J. Parker Jordan's letter is a *trump card*; it exhibits Mr. Pool to the voters of the West in his proper attitude, and they will, no doubt pay him up in his own coin.

Mr. Editor: In conclusion I would say to our Democratic brethren throughout the State, to be of good cheer, to rally to the Standard of Ellis an Internal improvement—not to suffer a mere abstraction to cause them to leave that flag which has so long waved in triumph over a free and prosperous people, but to stand as a sentinel on the watchtower, ready at all times to warn the public of approaching danger. More anon.

DEMOCRAT.

[Correspondence of the Religious Intelligencer.]

The Pic-Nic.

We witnessed, on last Saturday, June 23rd, a case of spontaneous social combustion. Early in the morning almost without premeditation or design, several citizens of Asheville, men, women and children, began to place themselves in ox-carts, two horse wagons, four mule wagons, buggies, &c., &c., for the purpose of emigrating to the summit of a mountain, about five miles from the village. The first movement of the kind was contagious, and the contagion spread rapidly through the town. Not less than sixteen wagons and buggies together, were seen moving off in a Northerly direction, in a solemn procession, freighted with more than a hundred bodies of the citizens of the place. After a pleasant drive, the party reached the desired summit, which commanded a splendid prospect, including the beautiful village that had just been described and that glittered like a gem of the mountains on the bosom of the valley below. Here we enjoyed the privilege of indulging emotions of sublimity, in contemplating the proofs of divine power, that presented themselves at every point of the compass. This mountain is sometimes called "Nick's Folly," in honor of Nicholas W. Woodfin, Esq., who has set a portion of it in grass, and who is now clearing up a large body of adjacent mountain lands for the same purpose. There is a peculiarity about the soil of Western North Carolina; the higher, the richer. On the highest mountains you find the richest loam. "Nick's Folly" is very rich, and the grass is exuberant.

After considerable reconnoitering we found a cool place on the North side for eating. While the table was setting we had an opportunity of taxing a census of the crowd. We found that we had the Woodfins, the Pattons, the Chuns, the Smiths, Miss Susan and the girls, and others too tedious to mention. As soon as the signal was given the "tug of war" commenced, and so fierce and persevering was the fire, that it had nearly been a war of extermination.

The storm of battle had scarcely blown by, when our exhausted troops were re enforced by the brave hearted "Buncombe Rifle men," who were originally organized to fight Abolitionists, but who acquitted themselves like men on this occasion, in a successful outset on a formidable array of hams, and defunct shanghais. This last battle was a remarkable one; the belligerent hosts coming in too close contact for the use of powder and lead, or even for the successful use of bayonets, the Buncombe Rifle-men laid aside the guns, and fell to biting and gouging.

The battle o'er and the victory nobly won, the forces were drummed from the field of battle. The victory was celebrated by a triumphal march through the village about the going down of the sun—all seemed to be thankful that no lives had been lost, save on the part of the enemy.

It is proper to say that the affair was gotten up by Mr. N. W. Woodfin and lady, and given to Miss Cox, and the young ladies of the College—some 10 or 12 of whom remain in the boarding hall.

"And when Nicholas the noble
Bids the girls again be free
And hie to the pic-nic,
May I be there to see."

☞ "There is a brandy smash," as the wag said when a drunken man fell through a pane of glass.

The Editor.

It would require a master hand to sketch, with fidelity, that poor, abused class, known as editors. As a cotemporary truly remarks, he may be the "responsible," the "foreign," the "literary," "local," the "commercial"—in either department he is the subject of laudation, abuse, trials, and triumphs. He must have a ready pen, remarkable versatility of knowledge, a correct judgment, and considerable nerve. If you intrude upon him, you will discover him writing, reading, scissoring. He will talk, but his pen does not stop; he spatters the ink; he fumbles over books; he hunts among newspapers; he grows savage in a "leader," or he is learned in a "review."—Politicians wan't to buy him; needy artists ask his favorable notice; inventors have models to show him; some want to thank him—others want to shoot him. He is addressed upon more subjects than it ever was intended a single mind should comprehend; and while his journal is called "influential," "valuable, &c., there are those who bluntly pronounce it "scurrilous," and "poor."—Swimming upon floods of excitement, battling, chafing, arguing, consenting, exalting, friends and crushing foes, thinking, working is the sum and substance of an editor's career. At home, he writes with his wife at his elbow, and his child on his knee; in the streets, he weaves out those ideas, which, in a few hours, will startle the men who now jostle and crowd him; in his sanctum, he makes ready thunderbolts, moulded with a pen, but more powerful than any ever hurled from Jove. He delivers lectures; he is a politician; he holds office; he is a traveller; he gives a verdict upon manuscripts which are more precious than the apple of their eye to aspiring authors; he helps on the opera, he bolsters the drama; he pleads for the poor, he snubs the rich; he conciliates, he defies; he arouses nations; he dethrones kings; he is the guardian of liberty, and omnipotent.

Up in garrets in out-of the way places—sometimes furnished like a parlor, sometimes worse than a pig pen—is his *santum sanctorum*, the "holy of holies." Are you partial to frowns? Do you wish to hear a growl? Disregard the notices of "Editor's Room," "Private," "No admittance," and enter the den; you observe the contracting brow; do you not know whether you are saluted or insulted; your tongue proposes to speak, and your legs incline you to runaway; a head lifts itself; a worn pen and inked fingers point you a seat, which it takes you an instant to reach, but, ere you have done so, the monster has his clutches so deeply in an idea, that he has forgotten your existence. There you sit; you try to count the pyramids of newspapers, and wonder if, to be an editor, is necessary to be a savage. You see books and maps; but you would as soon meddle with the cub of a bear as anything in which the wild animal before you has an interest. Delegations of "devils" from the printing office, come for "copy," and a great many things going on which are strange to you. Other gently come in, who glance contemptuously at your self. They seat themselves and you hear nothing but scratch, scrath, with gold pens, steel pens, and goose quils; they pull at their whiskers; they clear their throats; they look up at the cealing; they help each other when their ideas run aground; they write and re write; they expunge and amend; they become cheerful, if their publications please them, and crusty if they do not. Now remember that this mental toil must go on by day and by night when the head is dizzy with sickness, and the heart weary with sadness, it entails study, research and thought; that the themes are suggested, and must be discussed within the hour; and you will understand why you are not wanted in an editor's sanctum. Presently however, he will talk to you; he will cut short your long speeches; he will dispatch it; and you will at once discover that necessity, if not inclination, urges him to resume his pen. In summer, when the flowers are so tempting, at midnight, when the glare of artificial light pouring upon him, there he is a toiling slave. He writes of your pleasures—he adds to your joys. Do you ever think of his exhausted brain, his fading life, his premature death? Literature was, perhaps, a passion of his boyhood, and he has pursued the wicked phantom from year to year, finding, in the gratification of a refined taste, some small reward for his painful infatuation.—*Printer's News Letter.*

A Profane Crow.

Several years since, on a warm Sabbath morning, while the Rev. Dr. B——— of a well known fishing town in Massachusetts was holding forth, a tame crow which had been taught to utter one expression only, and that a wicked one—flew into the church, and alighted on the pulpit, saluted the minister with "G—d—ye," whereupon the frightened as well as horror stauck parson "drew off" and gave "the gentleman in black" a winder that sent him to the floor. Nothing daunted by this, however, the crow was soon on his 'pegs," and looking up at the reverend gengentleman repeating his salutation with such an emphasis that he took to his heels, and together with his congregation—scampered from the sacred edefice in double quick time. One little old woman whose seat was in the corner, did not see fit to follow the example of the shepherd or his flock, but firmly kept her position; upon seeing which the crow advanced to her, and hopping on to the seat in front of her, again gave vent to his favorite expression; the old woman, not a little astonished at his impudence, and evidently taking him for an evil spirit in the form of a bird, yelled forth at him; "G—d—you, too! What you G—d—me for? I don't belong to this church!" and giving him a wipe with her umbrella, she cleared the coast, leaving the church to silence and the crow.

☞ A young lady friend of mine was recommended by a coiffeur to use sage water to encourage the growth of her hair, and she was obliged to discontinue its daily use, as it made her hair too thick. Pour boiling water on the sage leaves, and let them remain some time in the oven or near a stove; then strain and apply to the root of the hair daily. If any pomade is needed, an equal mixture of coca-nut and olives, with a little perfume, is very efficacious.—*London Field.*

BEAUTY DEFINED.—The Home Journal is responsible for the latest and best definition of beauty—that has puzzled the brain of the wisest philosophers. It says:

"Beauty, dear readers, is the woman you love—whatever she may seem to others."

"He is a Poor Boy."

Daniel Webster was the son of a poor woman. The first grandeur he knew was that of the hills that lifted their granite brows in eternal worship towards heaven—the only splendor, that of majestic clouds and leaping torrents, the triumphal entry of the sun through avenues of golden glory, and his western march like that of a monarch, wrapping robes of crimson and carmine about him. And yet for greatness, intellectually speaking, the world hath scarcely his equal. Who knows if the babe Daniel Webster, had been recked in rosewood cradle and lulled to sleep with a silver rattle in his hand, reared in the midst of a city street, with no wild anthems of the forest—no thunder leaping from crag to crag to bring out the strong elements of the mind—no birds in the branches, and no silver streams to awaken the more ethereal and picturesque characteristics of his intellect and group them into harmony; who knows but the world had sighed over greatness born to blush unseen, to droop, to die in comparative solitude?

Sons of poor mothers? What a host of them have scaled the summit of immortality! They have left their impress in the lands of idols, and many a dark browed heathen has learned the way of salvation through their almost superhuman exertions. Everywhere throughout the world, how they stand forth and challenge our homage! Not with glossy kids and faultless coats, patent boots and slender canes, do they go forth, the admired whiskerandoes of thoughtless girls, but with sturdy step and clouted shoes—with signs of the much used needle here and there showing—with patch knees and elbows, and with many an evidence besides, that they were the sons of poor mothers.

All honor to the sons of poor mothers!—To them the nation looks for statesman and defenders. For them there will always be vacancies in the halls of science, seats in the temples of the legislatures, and pulpits in our churches. For them the doors of the White House have sprung wide open, and shall again, while the people gather in crowds to do them reverence.

"He was the son of a poor woman!" Let it never be spoken with the sneer of self-sufficient shallowness, for it is in the hearts of poor women that the noblest resolves have birth. They make sacrifices that would put to blush the indolence and negligence of the purse proud. Over their humble homes shine the stars that heralded the event of heavensborn intelligence. It has ever been so since the star of Bethlehem blazed above the spot where Christ, the King of heaven, lay upon the bosom of a poor woman. While they toil with tears, and struggle with adversity, angels whisper the destination of the babes that sleep against their hearts. At their lowly hearthstones the young mind is imbued with the holy principles of the Bible. When the child comes sobbing home grieved and indignant, because those better dressed have scorned him, the poor mother, her heart filled with faith, points out his noble destiny. She it is who inspires him with glowing hopes, teaches him that merit lies not in the paltry adornments of the outward man; that in the years coming those sneer at him now may feel honored by his careless glance; that it lays with himself whether he shall be a master spirit—in his conquering all grosser inclinations—in his aspirations after the exalted, the things that pertain to the intellectual might of man—in his subjugating of every vicious inclination—in his resolute will to be an honor to his country.—*Spirit of the Age.*

ARTEMUS WARD, THE SHOWMAN, ON WOMAN.—The female wo! man is 1 of the greatest institooshuns of which this land can boste. Its onppossible to git along without her. Had thare been no female wimmin in the world, I shood scarcely be heere with my unparalled show on this auspishus occasun.—She is good in sickness, she is good in wellness—good al the time, Oh, wooman, wooman!" I cride, my feelins work up to a high poetick pitch, "you are an angil when you behave yourself; but when you take off your proper appareil & (mettyforically speakin) git into pantyloons—when you desart your fireside & with your heads full of wimmins rites noshuns go round like roarin lyons seeking whom you may devour somebody—in short—when you undertake to play the man you play the devil & air an mphatic noosance. My femalee friends," I continued as they were indignantly departin, "way well what A. Ward has sed."

☞ Mrs. Dawdie says that one of her boys knows nothing, and another does. The question is which knows the most?

Black Mountain Inn.

THIS HOUSE situated at the foot of the "BLACK," is now open for the reception of visitors.



The house has undergone thorough repair.

VISITORS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED WITH CONVEYANCES TO THIS place at GEO. C. ALEXANDER'S, 12 miles east of ASHEVILLE on the Stage Road.

THE BAR

Will be supplied with *pure* N. C. liquors.

There are fine **Mineral Springs** near. The subscriber promises his guests good country fare, and every attention in his power.

J. H. ALEXANDER.

Standard & Register, Raleigh, Advocate, Asheville and South Carolinian, Columbia S. C., copy five times and send bills to "Asheville News Office." June 20, '60.

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL.

THOSE persons who are yet in arrears with the firm of Smith & Chapman, are hereby notified that unless they come forward and settle at once, I shall be compelled to place their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. The business of the firm must be closed.

W. L. TATE.
Attorney for Smith & Chapman.
Asheville, June 13, 1860.

A Large and complete assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books always on hand at the New Store of
E. J. ASTON & CO.
Asheville, June 13, 1860.

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c. &c. Just received by
E. J. ASTON & CO.
Asheville, June 13, 1860.

BASCOM COLLEGE,

Leicester, Buncombe Co., N. C.

THE First Session of this, the most desirable Institution in Western Carolina, will open March the 19th, 1860.

REV. W. F. PARKER, President.

Tuition in the English Course will vary, per session of five months, from $4 to 11 50
Latin, 7 00
Civil Law, Preparatory, C. C. 7 00
" " " S. C. 12 00

Board in the best of families, with furnished rooms, lights, fuel, washing, per week, 1 25

Orthoepy, use of Chemical Apparatus, Terrestrial and Celestial Globes, Johnson's Ten Philosophical Charts on Rollers, a small extra charge.

Lectures on English and Latin Grammar, Moral and Natural Philosophy, Etiquette, Ethology, without charge.

ALL CAN BUT LEARN.

The sons and daughters of all Ministers, and young men preparing to preach, allowed a deduction of one third.

☞ Young gentlemen and ladies, without means, seeking an education, may come a full session, and get indulgence until they can make the money to pay their board and tuition; provided, however, they bring a proper recommendation.

The latest and best Books in the Union are used, and kept on sale in Leicester.

A practical business education can be obtained here sooner and cheaper than at any other Institution in the State. Here are the greatest inducements and facilities in the Old North State. *By none shall Bascom be excelled.*

Students admitted at any time. No deduction from entrance to the close of the Session, only in case of protracted sickness. All must bring a Bible.

All communications must be addressed to Secretary or President.

J. F. PALMER, Ch'n B. T.
J. M. GUDGER, Sec.
Leicester, Feb. 23, 1860.

SPRING, 1860.

B. B. HOPKINS. ROBT. HULL. THOS. W. ATKINSON.

HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON,
258 BALTIMORE ST.
BALTIMORE.

WE respectfully invite the attention of buyers to the large and attractive stock of
BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN
DRY GOODS,
which we are now opening. Being determined to offer every advantage to our friends and customers, and desirous to extend the trade of our house and city, we invite buyers who have never looked through our market to call and see us.—To cash and prompt dealers, we shall offer superior inducements in prices, as well as in the variety and extent of our stock. ORDERS sent to us shall be carefully and promptly attended to.

HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON.
Baltimore, February 16, 1860.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersighed have this day formed a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the mercantile business in the town of Asheville.

They will occupy the store of James W. Patton, recently occupied by Summey, Spears & Co., opposite the

EAGLE HOTEL.

They invite their friends and the public generally to call on them.

JAMES A. PATTON,
J. B. ALEXANEER.
B. J. ALEXANDER.
Feb. 16 1860. tf

ED. J. ASTON,
Druggist and Apothecary.



STORE—Brick Corner, opposite the Court House.

RESIDENCE—Church street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

☞ Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours of the day or night.

Asheville, March 25, 1858.

GREENVILLE



MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is constantly receiving, a large and varied assortment of

American & Italian Marble,

to which he would call the attention of those in want of a suitable memento to mark the spot where repose the remains of their departed relatives and friends.

Carving and Lettering of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

Particular attention paid to orders by mail.

Refer to D. G. Westfield, Gower, Cox, Markly & Co., Col. D. Hoke, J. A. David, and Dr. M. B Earle, Greenville; Rev. A. W. Cummings, Asheville. JAS. M. ALLEN.
Greenville, S. C., Feb. 24 1859. 1y

HARDWARE.

IRON, Nails, Chains, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Blacksmith's Tools, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Sausage Cutters, &c., &c., can be found at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

BLANKETS, Blankets, Blankets, Blankets, at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

HOME MADE WORK.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO., have on hand a first rate lot of Home Made Saddles, Bridles, Wagon Harness, Collars and Shoes, made of the best material from their own Tan Yard.

BE IT KNOWN.

TO all whome it may concern that a full supply of DRUGS & MEDICINES, BOOKS & STATIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.—May always be found at the New Drug Store of
E. J. ASTON, & CO.
No. 3 South Main St.
Asheville, June 13, 1860.

If you want Drugs and Medicine's, which are warranted Fine, Fresh, Genuine and reliable, get your supplies of
E. J. ASTON & CO.
Asheville, June 13, 1860.

Grease for the People.

100 Galons Train Oil, Expected daily by E. J. ASTON, & CO.
Asheville, June 13, 1860.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
E. TENN. & VA. RAILROAD.



GREAT SOUTHERN
United States Mail Route.

CONNECTING ON THE EAST WITH RAIL Roads running to
RICHMOND,
WASHINGTON,
BALTIMORE,
PHILADELPHIA,
and NEW YORK.

On the West and South with Railroads running to
NASHVILL, E
MEMPHIS,
GRAND JUNCTION,
ST. LOUIS,
and NEW ORLEANS.

On and after the 29th day of January, the trains will run as follows:

Leave Bristol at 4 22 A. M.
Arrive at Bristol 4 35 P. M.
Leave Knoxville at 9 20 A. M.
Arrive at Knoxville at 11 45 A. M.

Close connection with all the Eastern, Southern, and Western cities.

Time from Knoxville to Washington 29 hours.
" do Baltimore 31 do.
" do Philadelphia 35 do.
" do New York 40 do.

THROUGH TICKETS

Sold at Knoxville to Lynchburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York: at Bristol to Nashville, Memphis, etc. Baggage checked through.

☞ This arrangement gives an entire daylight line both ways over our road.

M. S. TEMPLE,
Superintendent.
February 2, 1860. 5w

MATTRASSES!

THE subscriber is now having Moss, Cotton and Shuck MATTRASSES manufactured to order, in the best style, at the Furniture Ware Rooms of A. B. Chunn & Co., on College Avenue. All orders promptly filled.

E. M. CLAYTON, Superintendent.
Feb. 2, 1860. 5w

1860.

Now is the Time to Subscribe
FOR THE
Great Southern Weekly!

THE
Best Talent of the South
IS WRITING FOR IT.

THE SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE.

Published every Saturday, at Augusta, Ga.,—acknowledged to be "*the best Family Paper in the South*,"—contains, in each issue, eight pages (forty columns) of

CHOICE READING MATTER,

devoted to the instruction and amusement of the friends of Southern
LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, and ART.

☞ Subscribers are presented, semi-annually, with an INDEX, or Table of Contents.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Address JAMES GARDNER, Augusta, Ga.
February 9, 1860.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

HAVE removed their large stock of goods to their new and commodious Store House, on the south east corner of the Public Square, opposite the Bank, at which place they will be pleased to see their old friends and patrons.

Asheville, Feb. 9, 1860.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

BEING desirous of adding to our already large stock of Goods, in the course of a few weeks, we would thank those of our friends who are in arrears to aid us by paying their accounts for the last year. If they can't pay all, a part will do us good.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.
Feb. 9, 1860.

JUST received, and now being opened, an excellent stock of
LADIES DRESS GOODS.
We invite our lady friends to call and examine for themselves.
GAINES, DEAVER & CO.
April 7, 1859.

PATTON & ALEXANDER.

WE now occupy the old stand of SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO., opposite the EAGLE HOTEL. They will keep constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES
HATS & CAPS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
&C., &C., &C.,
embracing everything usually kept in a retail store. They expect to sell on the most liberal terms and hope by politeness and attention to their customers to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. They invite every one to give

THEM A CALL.

All accounts made with them will be due the 1st of Jan. each year and at that time they will expect them to be closed.

PATTON & ALEXANDER.
Asheville, Feb. 16, 1860. tf

CLOVER SEED for sale by
PATTON & ALEXANDER.

WE will pay fifty cents per bushel for good merchantable corn delivered in our crib in discount or in merchandise.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.
Nov. 14, 1859.

PAINTS, &C., &C.

500 lbs. Putty.
300 " Copperas.
200 " Epsom Salts.
400 " Spanish Brown.
200 " Lampblack.
100 " Castile Soap.
100 " Borax.
100 " Paris Green.
100 " Chrome Yellow.

Expected daily by E. J. ASTON & CO.
Asheville, June 13, 1860.

BLANKS
Of every description always on hand and for sale at this Office.

SALEM ALMANACS.

FOR sale by
E. J. ASTON & CO.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening a large and handsome stock of

GOODS,

well selected in the cities of New York and Baltimore, expressly for this market, which he will

SELL AS LOW

as the lowest, comparing the styles of goods.

His stock consists in part of
Sugar,
Coffee,
Molasses,
Salt,
Spice,
Pepper, &c.

All of the best quality, and a heavy supply.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes—all sorts and sizes. Ladies, gentlemen's and children's.



Ladies Fine Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Bonnets,
Kid Gloves, cheaper than were ever sold in this market.

A good lot of Dress Trimmings.
Thread of all kinds.
Brown and Bleached Shirting.
Gentlemen's Dress Goods—a rich and heavy supply.

Ready Made Clothing,

A rich and heavy assortment, and fine goods to make more.

Spades,
Shovels,
Axes,
Leather,
Powder,
Shot,
Lead,
Indigo,
Madder,

and a thousand other articles, too numerous to mention. Call and see, and you will be convinced that the half has not been told.

Nothing charged for showing goods. Always ready and glad to see you. Come on.

B. H. MERRIMON.
Asheville, October 27, 1859. tf

PILES. FISTULA,

Strictures, Tumors, Cancers, Scrofula, &c.

PAMPHLETS containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of Dr. Clopton's Wonderful Remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, present condition, location, &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.
March 24, 1859. 1y.

REEMS CREEK, N. C., April 25, 1859.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON—*Dear Sir:* Yours dated 3d inst., came to hand about ten days ago. I should have written sooner but got one of my hands badly hurt. The Ointment I got from you, I think three years ago, made a perfect cure of a sore on my face of long standing. It has been a neglect in me not to acknowledge it sooner.—There are two men in my neighborhood afflicted with cancer. I presume these cases have too far advanced to be cured. E. H. McClure has one which began just under the eye, and has gone round the eye. The eye if not destroyed is sunk. Robert Hunter's began close to his ear where the jaw bone works up to the ear, now spread all round, got down on his neck. I done my best two years ago for them to go and see you. Hunter started, got into Georgia, met with some old woman who undertook his case and he turned back. Willis Lunsford took my advice, he got the Ointment from you some months ago, he is now completely cured. The place I described to you on my breast I think is probably cured or checked for the present.

Respectfully yours,
WM. COLEMAN.

GREAT ATTRACTION!
NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

OUR Stock of Winter Goods is now completed. Call and see us. We are prepared to exhibit to our friends and customers a

RICH AND VARIED

Stock, embracing everything that is called for in a Store in this country; and at prices as low, if not a little lower, than any other Store in the City can furnish them.

Come along with your
Wool,
Jeans,
Linsey,
Feathers,
Bees Wax,
Hides, &c., &c., &c.,

And we will give you in exchange goods at figures to suit these distressingly hard times.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.
Nov. 17, 1859.

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
AND
JEWELRY.



THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he is permanently located in the town of Morganton, N. C., and is prepared to do all kinds of repairing neatly and promptly, upon reasonable terms. His ambition is to be the best workman in the State, and to do the best work for his numerous customers. Work can be sent by any of the mail carriers coming to this place.

All Work Warranted.

R. R. BROOKSHIER.
Morganton, Nov. 10, 1859. 1y

E. S. WALTON of N. C.
WITH
GEO. W. HOWARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND
Wholesale Dealers in Foreign
AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
No. 349 Baltimore and 62 German St.,
BALTIMORE.

Patronize the South.

GEO. W. HOWARD,
WM. E. COOKE, JR.,
JOHN H. COLE,
HENRY F. SCHURMANN.
Dec. 8, 1859. 6m

To Whom it May Concern.

A HANDSOME lot of Jewelry consisting of Pins, Ear Drops, &c., &c.,&c. Just received at ASTON'S.

N. B.—No Pinchback Watches sold at this establishment.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having this day associated themselves together in the Drug business, under the name and style of

E. J. ASTON & CO.

Respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, at the old stand of E. J. Aston on Main street.

E. J. ASTON.
J. G. HARDY.
Asheville, January 2, 1860. tf.

THE PUREST AND BEST

BLOOD Purifier is Kinchen's Celebrated Alterative. A fresh supply, just received at ASTON'S.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President.
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary.
William H. Jones, Treasurer.
H. W. Husted, Attorney.
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee, }
W. H. McKee, } Executive Committee.
Charles B. Root, }

For further information the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, 1859.—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Insurance Company,

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alexander Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. M. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, } Executive Committee.
John R. Williams, }
C. W. D. Hutchings, }

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent, per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, 1859.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company.

AT a meeting of the members of the Asheville Mutual Insurance Company, convened in Asheville ot Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. Osborne, President.
W. W. McDowell, Vice President.
J. B. Rankin, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. D. Rankin, M. Patton, J. W. Patton.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. Hardy, M. D.
J. D. Boyd, " "
W. L. Hilliard " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. Vance, A. S. Merrimon.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Sec'y.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

A LARGE variety and of beautiful styles, expected this week and on hand at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

6 Doz. Hostetter's Bitters,
6 doz. Kinchen's Alterative,
6 doz. Sanford's Invigorator,
6 " Concentrated Lye,
6 " Brown's Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

NAILS.

A good assortment, just received by SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A LARGE and excellent lot just received at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

25 Lbs. Fresh Hops,
500 lbs Blue Stone.
500 lbs. Sal Soda,
200 " Flower Sulphur,
100 " Ground Mustard, Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

100 lbs. Fresh Raisons,
200 lbs. Dried Currants,
200 lbs. Copperas,
200 " Alum. Just received at ASTON'S.

Melancholy Fact.

THE undersigned is compelled to invite his friends to call and settle their accounts. The old business must be closed up. As he is compelled to have money, this may as well be considered *positively the*

LAST NOTICE.

It will afford him great pleasure to furnish all his friends with a genuine autograph, after the following form:

"*Received payment,*
E. J. ASTON."

January 12, 1860. tf.

10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
Saved Yearly
Saved Yearly
Saved Yearly
Planters Take Notice
Planters Take Notice
Planters Take Notice
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
Before The People
Before The People
Before The People
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
And Flux.
And Flux.
And Flux.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
Packages of Half Doz.
Packages of Half Doz.
Packages of Half Doz.
Put Up Expressly
Put Up Expressly
Put Up Expressly
For Plantations.
For Plantations.
For Plantations.

For sale in Asheville, by E. J. ASTON.

THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
IS EASILY TAKEN
IS EASILY TAKEN
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WILL EFFECT A CURE
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OR CHANGE OF DIET
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THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE

Every Druggist and Country Merchant should keep a supply of this valuable Remedy, not only from the profits that accrue from its sales, but as an act of philanthropy towards suffering humanity. It will be made to the especial and pecuniary interest of all Druggists to purchase by
W. W. BLISS & CO., PROPRIETORS

For sale in Asheville by E. J. ASTON.
July 7, 1859.

Flats! Flats! Flats!

FOR children, misses and ladies; trimmed and untrimmed. A large lot, and pretty of course, at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge.* It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge* on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. J SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

ASHEVILLE

CARRIAGE SHOP.



HAVING bought the interest of E. L. Triplett in the wood shop, I now offer my services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. Thankful for the past favors, I will continue to carry on the

Carriage and Buggy Making

business in its various branches. Also, wagons, carts, &c. I still occupy the old stand of James Smith, in the south of Asheville.

From my long experience, I flatter myself I shall be able to give entire satisfaction. My work shall not be surpassed in the State.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and must be paid for before removed.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Orders from a distance promptly attended.

D. C. McGREGOR.

January 20, 1859. tf

AMBROTYPE

GALLERY.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country that he has just received a great variety of

Fine and Common Cases,

which will enable him to furnish Pictures of all sizes and styles, at moderate prices.

Pictures taken on water proof Paper, particularly suited to letters, lockets, breastpins and rings.

Thorough practical instruction imparted to those wishing it, on liberal terms. All orders punctually attended to at short notice.

The subscriber has also just received a new and well assorted stock of

Watches and Jewelry,

of the latest and best styles.

Chains, Keys, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Cameo and Mosaic Ear Rings and Breastpins, Gold, Stone and Lava Finger Rings,

Of all sizes and styles. All are cordially invited to call and examine his stock of goods.

E. W. HERNDON.

Asheville, Nov. 24, 1859. tf

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his serviees to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Dr. L. will visit the town of Webster on the las three days of each month, for the purpose of pre scribing for Chronic diseases. Those afflicte will please take notice. He offers this car through numerous solicitations from differen persons. The Dr. can be found at Mr. Ailison' Hotel.

Franklin, April 15th, 1858.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20, 1856.

Leather, Leather.

UPPER, sole and harness, always to be found and of the best quality at GAINES, DEAVER & CO'S.

April 7, 1859.

DO you want a coat, pants, vest, shirt, boots, shoes, or hat? If so, you can be supplied with a fashionable article, at prices to suit the times, by applying to GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

NOTICE.

IN future, except in cases of sickness or inability, we will send no goods from our store for examination;—always glad to exhibit them at our counters to friends and customers. Our interest demands the adoption of this rule.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
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Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
In Fourteen Months.
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Any Case of Dyspepsia
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Pain in Side and Back,
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Pain in Side and Back,
It is Especially Adapted to
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It is Especially Adapted to
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
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Female Complaints;
Female Complaint ;
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Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.

Send a Postage Stamp to the Proprietors for their Pamphlet on "Diseases of Stomach and Bowels."

W. W. BLISS & Co., Proprietors.

For sale in Asheville by E. J. ASTON.
July 7, 1859.

IT will pay to call and see the New Goods at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c.

In view of the fact that every member of the human family is more or less subjected to some of the above complaints, besides innumerable other conditions in life, which, by the assistance of a little knowledge or exercise of common sense, they may be able so to regulate their habits of diet, and with the assistance of a good tonic, secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is, certainly, that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life; for this end Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation called HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which at this day is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease. Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent when taken in all its various forms, than any other; the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then why not use an article known to be infallible? Every country have their Bitters as a preventive of disease, and strengthening of the system in general, and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which has attended to advance the destiny of this great preparation in the medical scale of science.

FEVER AND AGUE.

This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short space of time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be defeated and driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, any of the above stated diseases can not be contracted when exposed to any ordinary conditions producing them, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and rendering unnecessary any change of diet or interruption to usual pursuits, but promotes sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in advanced years

Who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and needs only to be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing, these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and before so doing, ask your physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtues of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all Druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America and Germany.

SCOVIL & MEAD,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
Wholesale Agents.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.
June 16, 1859. 1y

MADISON ACADEMY.



THE present Session of this Institution commenced Oct. 10th, 1859.

REV. W. F. PARKER, Principal.

WM. B. FERGUSON, Professor.

MRS. M. M. PARKER, Female Department.

Tuition Per Session of Five Months.

All minor classes in English, from	$ 4 to 6 00
All classes in higher English, from	8 to 10 50
Latin,	5 to 6 50
Civil Law, Preparatory, C. C.	7
" " " S. C.	10

Orthography as heretofore, with Lectures on Chart.

Board, lights, fuel, per week, $1

☞ Use of Chemical Apparatus, Terrestrial and Celestial Globes, Johnson's Ten Philosophical Charts on rollers, a small extra charge.☜

Lectures on English and Latin Grammar, Mental, Moral and Nat. Philosophy, without charge.

Every means for proficiency available.

☞ Young men preparing for the ministry, and the sons and daughters of preachers of every denomination, will be allowed a deduction of one third.☜

Young gentlemen and ladies, without means, seeking an education, may come to this School a full session, and get indulgence until they can make the money to pay their board and tuition; provided, however, they bring a proper recommendation.

If parents want their children beyond the reach of all the fashionable vices of the age, they ought by all means to send them here.

The latest and best Books in the Union are used in this School. A practical business education can be acquired here *sooner* and for *less money* than at any other Institution in the land. We intend to hold out greater inducements, and afford greater facilities than any other School in this country.

Students admitted at any time. No deduction from time of entrance to the close of the Session, only in case of protracted sickness. All must bring a copy of the Holy Scriptures.

"Come one, come all, come" student "thou,"
"All things" at Transmontane "are ready now."

November 24, 1859. 5m

STILL AFLOAT!

IN these times of "new systems" and "cash stores," with proof positive that no one can live unless he buys and sells for cash, we would like to remind our numerous friends that we still

Sell on a Credit!

(With the understanding that it must be paid 1st of each January,) to all responsible and punctual men, and on as accommodating terms as the much abused system of credit will allow. Be it understood, however, that if you have money to spend, and want to pay for your Goods, we will sell for CASH as low as any purely cash house can sell. Although we sell on credit, we don't refuse cash for our goods.

We have a good stock, to which we are constantly adding, and to which we respectfully call the attention of our customers.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 17, 1859. tf

SHAWLS, Cloaks, Hoods, Comforts, Gloves, &c., at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

PREPARED by Dr. Sanford, compounded entirely from Gums, is one of the best PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Billious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents *nightmare.*

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness.*

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia.*

One dose of two tea spoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache.*

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *cholera morbus*, and a preventive of *cholera.*

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long spell of sickness.

One bottle taken for *Jaundice*, removes all allowness or unnatural color from the face.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventative for *Fever and Ague, chill Fever*, and all Fevers of a *Billious type.* It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York. Retailed by all Druggists.—Sold also by

E. J. ASTON, Asheville.

April 28, 1859. 1y

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

THIS IS A NEW DISCOVERY.

IT is a Chemical Union of materials, provided by Nature herself, for rendering pure the air we breathe. Its action is in obedience to fixed laws.

Quick, Sure, Powerful!

It purifies dwellings, sinks, kitchens,
It removes all offensive odors.
It cures burns with instant certainty.
It is best preparation ever used for fresh wounds.
It destroys all vegetable and animal poison.
It relieves in a few seconds the bites of insects, bees, &c.
It prevents meat from spoiling.
It relieves heartburn.
It makes *hard* water *soft.*
It cures tetter and scald head.
It scatters boils when forming.
It soothes boils when formed, heals them rapidly.
It is good for carbuncles, ulcers, corns and sores.
It cleanses the teeth and purifies the breath.

The worst symptoms of Typhoid and Scarlet Fever are mitigated by the use of this Fluid; it has been known to check the spread of Typhoid Fever in families and upon plantations.

Leading physicians are using it in Charleston, Columbia, Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, Selma, Mobile and New Orleans.

The Hospitals of New Orleans and Mobile are using it.

Hospitals, corporations, ship masters, manufacturers, planters, physicians, furnished by the gallon at reduced rates.

For sale by druggists and country merchants generally, from whom orders are respectfully solicited.

Try at least one bottle. Price 50 cents. Follow directions.

☞ Manufactured only in the Laboratory of DARBY & PRICE, Auburn, Ala.

For sale by E. J. ASTON, Asheville.

N. B.—Persons wishing soils, ores, water, &c., analyzed, can have it done on reasonable terms by sending to Prof. DARBY.

Nov. 17, 1859—1y.

JOHN CARPENTER,

WHO occupies *L. CHAPMAN'S* old stand, (late Turkey Creek) at

LEICESTER,

Is now receiving and opening a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

and purposes keeping himself well supplied in all articles usually called for at a village store. He will take in exchange for Goods all kinds of

Produce,

at fair rates, and desires as far as practicable to do a *ready pay trade.*

For *CASH* he is determined to be undersold by no party this side of the Blue Ridge.

To his old customers and friends he promises to make it worth their while to examine his stock; while new ones, he feels satisfied, will have only to try him to call again.

Leicester, Sept. 15, 1859. tf

Cranberry Iron.

A Large lot of wagon tire, plow molds and bull-tongue Iron, manufactured at the celebrated CRANBERRY WORKS, just received and for sale by SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 21, 1859.

Bonnets, Flats and Bloomers!

THE latest style and fashion, trimmed and untrimmed, just received, very cheap.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO

April 7, 1859.

ALL THE PUREST AND BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

MAY BE FOUND AT ALL TIMES AT

ASTON'S.

10,000 LBS. of Iron and Nails, just received. Every No. of Nails, & all kinds of Iron.

J. A. PATTON.

June 30, 1859.

GENT'S SHOES.

DECIDEDLY the handsomest lot of Gent's Dress Shoes ever exhibited in Asheville. Call at the largest establishment in town. Dispute it if you can.

—ALSO—

At the same place will be found a new lot fine Sugar, hard to beat.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Hooped and Spring Skirts.

NEW lot—latest styles—just received—at reduced prices. GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.